THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1208.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

DIOMED.

This extraordinary horse, in as high health and vigour as he has ever been,

WILL ſtand the next ſeaſon at my ſtable, on James River, three miles below Richmond, at SIXTY DOLLARS the ſeaſon, diſchargeable by FIFTY if paid before the 10th of Auguſt, when the ſeaſon will expire. Excellent paſturage, ſecurely enclоſed, *gratis*. Seperate enclоſures will be provided for the Mares, according to their ſituation, and grain furniſhed at the market price. Every attention ſhall be paid to the Mares; but no liability for eſcapes or accidents of any kind.

DIOMED has unqueſtionably been one of the beſt racers on the Engliſh turf. At three years old he was winner ſeven times, without being beaten, although he contended with the beſt horſes then running.—Among his races of that year he won a ſweepſtakes of 500 guineas each—He won the great Darby ſtakes at Epſom, which are the moſt important in the kingdom—giving to the winner more credit than any that are run in England. His winnings that year amounted to 5125 guineas.

At four years old he received forfeit from the brother of Mopſqueezer for 500 guineas. He won the Forteſque ſtakes, eleven ſubſcribers of 30 guineas each. Over the Beacon courſe he won the Claret ſtakes, of 200 guineas each; beating ſeven capital horſes, and receiving forfeit from ſeven others. His winnings this year amounted to 2580 guineas. At five years old he fell lame and did not ſtart. At ſix years old, carrying 168 pounds, at three heats, he won the King's plate at Guilford. He ran alſo for the King's plate at Lewes, which he would have won had he not fallen lame. This year he alſo ran for two other King's plates; and although injured, was the ſecond horſe for each—They were won by Anvil and Drone, at that time the two beſt horſes on the Engliſh turf. He never ſtarted after he was ſix, but kept as a Stallion, and ranked among the beſt in England, as by reference to the Racing Callendar—the following Certificate will be proven.

I hereby certify, the Cheſnut horſe DIOMED, purchaſed of me, by Meſſrs. Lamb & Younger, won the Darby ſtakes at Epſom—the Claret ſtakes at New Market, and many other prizes as may be ſeen in the Racing Callendars. He is the ſire of Grey Diomed, Quitlavaca, Lais, (the dam of Lord Clermont's Spoliator) Grey Hound, Monkey, Anthony, Glaucus, Wrangler, Cedar, Poplar, and many other good racers.

GREY DIOMED, at three years old, was ſold by me to Mr. Fox, for 700 guineas. Mr. Fox afterwards ſold him with his engagements, to the Duke of Bedford, for 2700 guineas. Several others of his get have been ſold at large prices.

THO'S CHARLES BUNBURY.

In addition to the above ſtatement, let his Colts in Virginia, now three years old, prove his excellence and unrivalled ſuperiority over all the Stallions in America.

Madeira—won the Wine ſtakes at Fairfield in May laſt, two mile heats, beating Bucephalus (now called Schedoni) and Mr. Hoome's B. C. Daredevil.

Peacemaker—the ſweepſtakes of 140 guineas, at Mr. Varell's, and ſince purchaſed by Mr. Hoomes.

Diomeda—the property of Mr. Cocke, the ſweepſtakes at Fairfield, in May, beating Mr Randolph's *Wiltonia*, by Stirling, and Mr. Tayloe's Bay Colt, by Gabriel; the reſt paid forfeit.

Lavinia—the firſt day's ſweepſtakes at Peterſburg, in May laſt.

Mr. Bland's Cheſnut Colt, the ſecond day's ſweepſtakes, of 100 dollars each.

Topgallant—the poſt ſweepſtake at Broad Rock in September, which entitled a Colt to the greateſt credit.

Lavinia—the ſweepſtakes at Frederickſburg, in October, the largeſt amount ever run for in America, twenty ſubſcribers, 200 dollars each—nine ſtarted, the reſt paid forfeit.

Top Gallant—the ſweepſtakes in Peterſburg in Oct.

Mr. Drummond's Filly, the ſweepſtakes, at Scotland Neck, North Carolina—thirty ſubſcribers.

Vingt-Un—the property of Col. Hampton, only 3 years old, the Gold Cup at Waſhington, four miles, beating Col. Hoome's Volunteer, by Bedford; Mr. Tayloe's Skyſcraper, by Alderman; and Gen. Ridgley's Financier; and was immediately purchaſed by Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, for 2750 dollars.

Excluſive of the above, many others of his Colts have been winners during the preſent year.

PEDIGREE.

DIOMED, was got by Florizel, (one of the beſt ſons of King Herod) his dam by Spectator, ſiſter to Juno, [the dam of Dragon, and Young Eclipſe] his granddam (ſiſter to Horatius, by Blank) his great grand dam, Fetaher's dam, and full ſiſter to the grand dam of Cygnet and Bloſſom, by Childers, out of Miſs Belvoir, by Grey Grantham, Paget, Turk, Betſey Percival, Leeds, Arabian, &c.

MILES SELDEN, SEN.

TREE HILL, Dec. 26th, 1803.

STAGES

BETWEEN

RICHMOND & STAUNTON.

A LINE of Stages will commence running between Richmond and Staunton on the 18th inſtant. The Stage will leave Richmond every Wedneſday, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Staunton on Friday by noon. Leave Staunton every Saturday, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by noon.

Fare for paſſengers 9 dollars; way paſſengers 8 cents a mile.

Joſeph Grant.

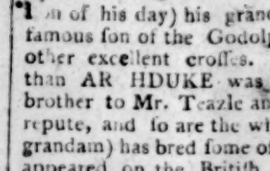
Richmond, April 14th, 1804. 12w6t.

ARCHDUKE.

LATELY imported from London, was got by Sir Peter Teazle, (the firſt Stallion now in England) his dam Horatia by Old Eclipſe, (undoubtedly the firſt Stallion of his day) his grandam Counteſs by Blank, a famous ſon of the Godolphin Arabian, with many other excellent croſſes. A horſe of better blood than ARCHDUKE was never raiſed: He is full brother to Mr. Teazle and Stamford, both in high repute, and ſo are the whole ſtock. Counteſs, (his grandam) has bred ſome of the beſt horſes that have appeared on the Britiſh turf. She is the dam of Vizard, Cobſcar, Achilles, Greybeard, Horatia and Delpini—all capital. This is well known to every [illegible] acquainted with the Racing Callenders and General Stud Book of England. ARCHDUKE is a dark brown horſe, full 16 hands high, has a deal of bone with great powers, a good ſhare of beauty, and in the prime of life. He made his appearance on the turf at three years old, and did not run after that year. He won a Sweepſtakes of 100 Guineas each, beating ſeveral good horſes; alſo the Derby Stakes, beating Lord Egremont's Gislebert, Sir F. Handith's brother to Spread Eagle, Mr. Heathcoate's Vivaldi, Mr. Cookſon's Expectation, the Duke of Grafton's Vandal, Lord Oxford's Dart, (now his Lordſhip) Lord Grofvenor's colt by Pot8o's out of Snipton's ſiſter, and ſeveral other very fine colts. The Derby Stakes are conſidered the firſt in England, and gives the winner great credit. He fell lame ſhortly after and was fired, run two races more with very good horſes, and altho' he was beaten, he came in well. The above is the whole of his racing.

ARCHDUKE will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the Bowling Green, at SEVEN GUINEAS (with a Dollar to the groom) for each mare; which may be diſcharged, any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following. A great abundance of good paſturage, *gratis*—boys boarded at 10s6 per week, and corn furniſhhed at the market price for mares that are to be fed, for which the money muſt be ſent, or it will not be had. Great attention paid the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas, to be diſcharged as above mentioned, muſt accompany the mares.

ESCAPE,



IMPORTED from London, will alſo ſtand at the Bowling Green, at THREE GUINEAS (and a half a Dollar) for each mare.—He is a horſe of fine ſize, with ſeveral excellent racing points, and as high bred a horſe as need be wiſhed for. He was got by Precipitate, a horſe of great repute, four of a full ſiſter to the famous Stallion Buzzard. ESCAPE was a horſe of good ſpeed, for which ſee the Racing Callendars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, February 22d, 1804. 12w10wks.

P. S. Mares producing a certificate of their having won a purſe or ſweepſtake of 200 dollars value, 4 mile heats, or bred the winner of one, ſhall be covered gratis. J. H.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Zacharias Tabaferro, Compl't. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
Archibald Conner, Def't. }

ON the motion of the complainant, by his counſel, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that the ſaid defendant is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: It is ordered and decreed, that unleſs the ſaid defendant ſhall appear here at June court next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant, that the ſame ſhall be taken as confeſſed, and the matter therein decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months ſucceſſively in the Virginia Gazette, and poſted at the front door of the court-houſe of this county.

A Copy—Teſte, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

By virtue of a deed of truſt, executed the fifth day of Auguſt, 1802, by Thomas Piemont to the ſubſcriber, to ſecure the payment of a debt therein ſpecified, amounting to 1054 dollars 21 cents, and intereſt till paid, and the charges attending this ſale, will be ſold, on the 30th day of May next,

THE PLANTATION,

WHEREON the ſaid Piemont reſides, containing 1000 acres of Land, more or leſs, laying on York River, a little below Weſt Point, and three miles from the ſtage road, between New Kent court houſe and Williamſburg. The above ſale is made, moreover, ſubject to ſatisfying in the firſt inſtance, a compoſition of 12s. 6d. in the pound of three judgments which were obtained (previous to his granting ſaid deed of truſt) againſt ſaid Piemont, in the federal court, April term, 1802; the total ſum whereof, by the calculations of the parties in my hands, will amount to 2433 dollars 78 cents, which being ſatisfied on the day of ſale, the parties will give diſcharges in full on copies of ſaid judgments.

For the reſidue of the purchaſe money, after the above claims are ſatisfied, a credit of twelve months will probably be given, as the preſent proprietor may determine on the day of ſale.

JAMES TAYLOR, Truſtee.

N. B. About one fourth of the Land is cleared. On it is a very good two ſtory brick houſe, with convenient out-houſes; a mill is adjoining, and oyſters may be taken in the river oppoſite the door. It is thought uſeleſs to mention the other advantages, which are really entitled to notice, becauſe they will be obvious to every beholder.

April 12th, 1804. 12aw6w

THE ſubſcriber is yet deſirous to ſell his valuable tract of LAND, lying in the upper end of Powhatan county, on both ſides of Deep Creek; being 12 miles from Carterſville, 2 from Appamattox River, leſs than one from the great Buckingham road, and 42 from Mancheſter. The county is well regulated by its police, and ſociable in the manners of its inhabitants.

To theſe local advantages may be added, that the ſoil is fertile and well adapted to the culture of tobacco, grain and graſs; the manſion place healthy, with dwelling and other houſes to accommodate a large family.

It is ſuppoſed to contain 1500 acres, of which 300 are valuable low grounds, 100 reclaimed for cultivation, and the reſt under heavy timber.

Little more need be ſaid to thoſe inclined to poſſeſs a landed eſtate, of eaſy acceſs to Richmond and Peterſburg by the Turnpike and Navigation.

This land will be laid off in two or three convenient lots, and offered to public ſale at Powhatan May court, being the 16th, at 12 o'clock, for 1-4 payable at Chriſtmas next, when poſſeſſion will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry intereſt from the time of poſſeſſion, with approved perſonal and real ſecurity.

The land and propoſed diviſions will be ſhewn by Mr. David Maxey, on the premiſes.

Wm. MAYO.

Henrico, March 15th, 1804. 1aw4wds.

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Poaſt-roads, will be received at the General Poſt Office in Waſhington, until the 15th day of June next, inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

44. From Clarkſburg by Buchan Settlement to Randolph c. h. once in two weeks.

Leave Clarkſburg every other Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Randolph c. h. by 6 p. m.

Leave Randolph c h every other Tueſday at 6 a m. and arrive at Clarkſburg by 6 p m.

45. From Kenhawa c h. by Point Pleaſant, Galliopolis and the Salt Springs to Chilicotha once in two weeks.

Leave Kenhawa c h. every other Friday at 6 a m. and arrive at Chilicotha on Monday by 10 a m.

Leave Chilicotha every other Monday by 2 p m. and arrive at Kenhawa c h. on Thurſday by 6 p m.

46. From Marietta, Ohio, to Wood c h. once a week.

Leave Marietta every Tueſday at 6 a m. and arrive at Wood c h. by 6 p m.

Leave Wood c h. every Wedneſday at 6 a m. and arrive at Marietta by 6 p m.

47. From Lancaſter c h. to Kilmarnock once a week.

Leave Lancaſter c h. every Monday at 6 a m. and arrive at Kilmarnock by 11 a m.

Leave Kilmarnock every Monday at 1 p m. and arrive at Lancaſter c h by 6 p m.

48. From Prince Edward c h. by Leſter's Store, Weeeler's Springs and Campbell c h. to New-London once in two weeks.

Leave Prince Edward c h. every other Saturday at 6 a m. and arrive at New London on Sunday by 6 p m.

Leave New London every other Monday at 8 a m. and arrive at Prince Edward on Tueſday by 6 p m.

IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

49 From Danville, Va. to Lenox-Caſtle, North-Carolina, once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 6 a m. and arrive at Lenox-Caſtle by 6 p m.

Leave Lenox-Caſtle on Tueſday by 6 a m. and arrive at Danville by 6 p m.

The contracts for the routes numbered from 27 to 43 inclusive and from 55 to 69 inclusive, are to be in operation on the 1ſt day of October next, and continue in force for one year. The contracts for the routes numbered from 44 to 54 inclusive, are to be in operation on the 1ſt day of October next, and continue in force until the 31ſt day of March, 1805.

NOTES.

1. The Poſtmaſter general may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expenſe that may be occaſioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes ſhall be allowed for opening and cloſing the mails at all offices where no particular time is ſpecified.

For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time preſcribed in any contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continues until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails deſtined for ſuch depending mail loſe a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

4. Newſpapers as well as letters are to be ſent in the mail; and if any perſon making propoſals, deſires to carry newſpapers, other than thoſe conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals for what ſum he will carry with the emolument, and for what ſum without that emolument.

5. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals the alteration deſired, and the difference they will make in the amount of the offers.

6. Perſons making propoſals are deſired to ſtate their prices by the year. Thoſe who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of Auguſt, November, February and May, in one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white perſon ſhall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the propoſer intends to convey the mail in the body of a ſtage carriage, he is deſired to ſtate it in his propoſals.

9. The Poſtmaſter-general reſerves to himſelf the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loſs of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the firſt day of October next, and are to continue in force two years.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Poſtmaſter-General.

General Poſt-Office, Waſhington City, February 23, 1804. eptf5Je.

NOTICE.

ON the 2d April, 1804, was committed to the jail of Hanover county, a runaway ſlave by the name of AGGY, and ſays ſhe is the property of Whitehead Ryon, of Goochland county. The owner is deſired to come forward, prove his property, and pay charges, on or before the 2d day of June, or ſhe will be ſold as the law directs.

On the 9th of the ſame month, was committed to the ſaid jail, a runaway by the name of ISAAC, and ſays he is the property of James Sutton, of South Carolina, and purchaſed of James Gordon, Lancaſter county, Virginia. The owner of the ſaid ſlave is requeſted to come forward, pay charges, prove his property, and take him away, or he will be ſold as the law directs.

PETER MASON, Jailor.

Hanover Court-House, April 23, 1804. } 1aw4w

William McElligott;

TAYLOR,

THANKFUL for the great encouragement he has met with in his line ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, takes this method to inform his friends and cuſtomers, that he has removed his ſhop to the ſecond ſtory of the houſe, lately the office of the Examiner, on the main ſtreet, near the centre of the city, and nearly oppoſite Robert Gamble and Son, where the buſineſs will be carried on by himſelf and Mr. Williamſon N. Bean, in company, under the firm of

McElligott & Bean,

who have provided themſelves with hands ſufficient to carry on the buſineſs extenſively, and as they have taken great pains to acquire the lateſt faſhions, they hope, from due attention, to merit encouragement.

Richmond, April 24th, 1804. 2w

M. & B. Myers,

(Next door to Meſſrs. Mitchell & Gardner's)

Have received a handſome aſſortment of *FASHIONABLE GOODS*—

Amongſt which, are ſome very elegant

Laced Muſlins and Cambricks; 6-4 Cambrick Dimities; plain and figured India and Mull-muſl Muſlins; 7-8 Calicoes, 9-8 Chintzes, and printed Cambricks; white Thread and patinet laces; Lace Veils; Footings and Edgings; wide black Lace: Florence Silks, expreſsly adapted for Summer wear; Luſtrings; Mantuas and Pelongs; white and colored extra Kid, Silk, Lace and Picnic Gloves and Mits; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Silk and Cotton Hoſe; Mens' Fine Shoes; a large aſſortment of ladies ſpangled and plain Morocco and kid do. Crown and Bonnett Trimmings, &c. &c.

An aſſortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

And hollow Glaſs Ware.—Alſo, French Cordials; Syrup Punch; Eſſence de Cologne, &c.—All of which, they are diſpoſed to ſell at very low prices for CASH.

May 4, 1804. ep2w

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now ſettled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commiſſion Line,

And offers his ſervices to tranſact buſineſs at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every deſcription, and to make liberal advances, either in caſh or by procuring and forwarding ſuch goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults, in a very eligible ſituation in New-York, for ſales and commiſſion.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

WHEREAS the extraordinary loſſes by Fire, which have taken place, particularly the late Fire at Norfolk, which is believed to have been more extenſive and injurious than any one which has ever happened in America, and by the payment of which, and to comply with the acts of Incorporation of the Mutual Aſſurance Society againſt Fire on Buildings of the State Virginia, it becomes neceſſary and expedient in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the ſaid ſociety, to replenish the Funds, and that a repartition among the whole of the perſons inſured, previous to the twenty third day of February laſt, ſhall be made.—That the Members of the ſaid Society ſhould pay their Quotas agreeably to the acts of the General Aſſembly, and the Conſtitution, Rules and Regulations made in purſuance thereof. Each Individual whoſe property is inſured as aforeſaid, is hereby NOTIFIED and REQUIRED TO PAY each his reſpective QUOTA—that is, the ſum of one hundred dollars on every hundred dollars of his premium and tax on his reſpective buildings, and in that ratio—or in other words, a full Quota; to wit; the ſum as expreſſed in each policy; which payment is to be made to the Caſhier General of the ſaid ſociety (Mr. William Weſt) at Richmond, on or before the firſt day of *Auguſt* next,

The payment hereby required, when made, will reinſtate the Funds again, according to the intention of the ſaid acts and the principles of the inſtitution; and it is no ſmall conſolation to ſay with truth that the ſociety will thereby be enabled to meet any future accident as fully as if no loſs had ever been ſuſtained by it.

It is unneceſſary to enlarge on the neceſſity of payment being made pointedly to the day. Prudence, juſtice and humanity, all calling loud for punctuality, particularly, when it is recollected that the act of incorporation has the following clauſe:—"Whenſoever any perſon or perſons ſhall neglect to pay ſuch quotas, the aſſurance to him made, ſhall ceaſe and diſcontinue from the day on which they become due, until paid."——In addition to which, compulſory means, may alſo be reſorted to, which will be expenſive to the inſurers, and painful to the direction.

It is worthy the attention of all intereſted to recollect, that as the exact amount of every perſon's Quota, is ſtated in his policy, he can be at no loſs to underſtand preciſely the ſum now called for by the preſent requiſition.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE, President M. A. S.

Richmond, General Office of Aſſurance, April 23d, 1804.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	33s to 36s	Cash.
Wheat,	6s to 6s6	do.
Flour, (superfine)	36s to 39s	do.
Corn,	22s6	do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l	do.
Iron,	33l	do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9	do.
Bacon,	8d to 9d	do.

FRENCH DEPREDATIONS.

Has the government of France proclaimed the island of St. Domingo in a state of blockade? Has the commander of the French marauders on that station given us formal notice that the island is blockaded? Then what pretence can be offered to palliate, in the least degree, the piracy committed on our commerce in those seas? The suffering interests of America *call aloud* for another "small force" near the island of Hayti, or millions will soon be sacrificed without the least prospect of indemnity. What a distracted system of policy Mr. Jefferson pursues—he loads commerce with taxes—he refuses it protection. Merchants must make brick, but they are allowed no straw. (*Repertory.*)

FROM THE LONDON EVENING POST.

Answer of the French Government to his Majesty's Speech

The lateness of the hour at which the last Paris papers arrived, prevented us from giving at length the remarks and comments made by the government of France, on the speech of his Majesty to both Houses of Parliament on the opening of the present session. They constitute documents of the very first importance, and may be justly considered as expressive of the sentiments of Bonaparte himself on the actual state of both countries. We give them in the order in which they appear in the official paper, in a series of notes referring to particular passages of the King's speech.

NOTE THE FIRST.

This note refers to the mention made of the Islands of St. Lucia, Tobago, St. Pierre and Miquelon.

"The Islands of St. Lucia Tobago, St. Pierre, and Miquelon belonging to the belligerent power which is mistress of the sea, The emphatic eulogies of his Britannic Majesty, on the great zeal and promptitude of his officers, & the forces which acted under their command, are truly ludicrous.—There were at St. Lucia 150 men, at Tobago 80, and St. Pierre and Miquelon a corporal and 9 men."

NOTE THE SECOND.

This note alludes to the King's notice of the state of of Ireland respecting the late traiterous and atrocious conspriracy, and his Majesty's hope that his deluded subjects in that part of the United Kingdom are now convinced of their error.

"We cannot conceive why his Britannic Majesty should not mention the affairs of Hanover, and pass over in silence the importance which his ministers had formally promised in the House of commons to assign to the mediation of Russia; but why should he fail to shew the same prudent reserve relative to Ireland, that unfortunate object of the interest and solicitude of all Europe? Was it necessary to insult that unhappy Hibernia, which for so many ages has witnessed in the midst of it, the incessant renewal of the massacres of St. Bartholomew?—Here ambitious men covered with the Roman purple, butcher the protestants; their ambitious men, covered with the English purple, butcher the Roman Catholics! The code by which Ireland is at present governed, is more cruel, more atrocious, than that of Marat. Every Irishman might ask his Britannic Majesty, where are the deluded? They are rather to be found in a government which supports its dispotic authority by means of scaffolds, than among a people who claim liberty of conscience, the privilege of possessing property, and the rights which are attached to the dignity of human nature."

NOTE THE THIRD.

This note is intended as an answer to that part of the King's speech, in which he trusts that his deluded subjects in Ireland, having compared the advantages they derive from the protection of a free constitution with the condition of those countries which are under the dominion of the French government, they will cordially and zealously concur in resisting any attempt that may be made against the security and independence of the United Kingdom.

"This is really surprizing. Let his Britannic majesty discover, if he can, in the four last years, in the course of which the revolution has been terminated, a single fact to support his arguments! let him mention through the immense extent of our territory, one country where the liberty of conscience has been restrained, where scaffolds have been erected, where conspiracies have been fabricated, for the purpose of destroying men of talents, overwhelming in blood the degrading apprehensions, and the just remorse, by which a violent and tyrannical government is always tormented! Your tyranny over Ireland, resembles that of Carthage over that of the neighbouring States. It is severe and implacable."

NOTE THE FOURTH.

Here on the happy pressure which his Majesty laments must be unavoidable experienced by his people under the present circumstances, the French government say,

"The war has already cost the English nation 500 millions of livres. On the supposition that it may last five or six years longer, England will have paid three or four hundred millions of additional expence for the Rock of Malta, which cost the nights of St. John 200 millions during the two last centuries."

NOTE THE FIFTH.

This note refers to the magnanimous declaration of his majesty, if the occasion should arise, to share the exertions and the dangers of his people in the defence of their religion, their laws, and their independence.

"Is it the king of England, the head of a nation which rules the seas and sways all India, that holds this language? What! six months have scarcely expired since your prince, blinded by the shadows of a base ambition, alarmed at the views of the ports of France and Holland, filled with fleets and armies, meditating the invasion of England, comes into the midst of you, and in his terror discovers to Europe and France the fluctuations of his councils—and already hear him talk of marching at the head of his people to defend their religion, their laws and their independence. What reduced you to this extremity? Could you have held a different language if you had been defeated at Trebbo, at Thrasymence, or at Canæ? As yet the contest has scarcely begun; you have experienced no reverses; on the contrary, you have hitherto succeeded in every thing; and notwithstanding, your cities are alarmed, and your councils require to be animated by the declarations of a monarch who professes his determination to die at the head of his people! Are the persons who suggest this inconsiderate language to him, acquainted that Harold the *perjurer* also placed himself at the head of his people.

"Does it never occur to them that the illusions of high birth, the attribute of sovereign power and the purple robe, are in the moment of danger but weak defences against the casualties of battle? On that tremenduous day all men are equal. It is experience, it is superiority of tactics, and the coolness of the General that establishes the difference between the victors and the vanquished. A monarch at sixty-three years old, who puts himself for the first time, at the head of his troops would on the day of battle, embarrass his own people, and increase the chances of success on the part of the enemy. The king of England talks of "the honor of his crown, the maintenance of the constitution, their religion, their laws, and their independence." Was not the enjoyment of all those inestimable advantages secured by the treaty of Amiens? One would suppose on reading this speech, that it was not the English ambassador who had the impudence to fix a period of only thirty-six hours to decide the question of war; and that on the contrary, it was the French ambassador who demanded at London, that in thirty-six hours the religion should be changed, the constitution abolished, and the kingdom dishonored. Could not your religion, your constitution, and your honor be preserved without Lord Whitworth's *ultimatum*? What connection has the rock of Malta with the island of Lampedosa with your religion, your laws, and your independence: it is not for human foresight to penetrate the designs of providence, and to discover the measure it may sanction in its profound wisdom for the punishment of perjury, and the chastisement of those who create division, excite war under the vain pretext of secret suggestions of paltry ambition, sport with human life; but we can venture to prophecy the event of this important contest—that you shall not retain Malta, that you shall not obtain Lampedoso; and that you will sign a treaty less advantageous to you than that of Amiens."

NOTE THE SIXTH.

This note is caused by the expression of his majesty's firm conviction that, should the enemy, contrary to all just expectations, attempt to execute their presumptuous threat of invading our coasts, the consequence will be to them discomfiture, confusion and disgrace.

"*Discomfiture, confusion and disgrace!*" If the King of England is so confident of success, why does he not order his fleets and cruizers to allow us a free passage for a few days? We should see whether the result to the French would be discomfiture, confusion and disgrace! all those rhodomontades are at once unworthy of a great people, and of any man in his sober senses. Had the King of England obtained as many victories as Alexander, Hannibal, or Cæsar, such language would not be the less absurd. The destinies of war, and the fate of battle, depend on a very trifling circumstance; so frequently does fortune prove blind and inconstant! But surely none but a person wholly deprived of his reason could affirm that the French army, which hitherto have not passed for cowards, should reap upon the soil of Great-Britain nothing but discomfiture, confusion and disgrace!

"As to the presumptuous threats of which the King of England accuses his enemies, it would certainly puzzle his ministers to quote them. When did the First Consul, who has the sole direction of all the military dispositions, say that it was his intention to send an army into England? He has hitherto said that there shall be an encampment at the Texel, Ostend, St. Omer, Brest, and Bayonne; and the army has been encamped accordingly. Cannot, then, during war, troops be assembled in camps, without executing presumptuous threats?

"You admit that the French may penetrate into the heart of England. On this supposition you offer to your people the defence of your head and hand, and you assure them in a prohetic tone, that the consequence will be to the French discomfiture, confusion and disgrace—Granted. But what would you gain by it? The advantages which you say will derive from it will be "the glory of surmounting the present difficulties,"—it was much easier not to occasion such difficulties; "of repelling immediate danger." It was much safer not to expose yourselves to that danger; "of fixing the safety and independence of the kingdom on the basis of acknowledged strength,"—but the treaty of Amiens had fixed the safety and independence of the kingdom of Great Britain: "the result of its own tried energy and resources." What! who ever doubted that your people, who rule both hemispheres, are rich, brave and full of energy.

"These expressions, "its own tried energy and resources," should indeed be heard over all Europe. Thus it appears that you fight merely to shew that you can fight. You load your people with taxes to shew that you are rich. You inflict calamities on the existing generation, to prove that energy which no person was desirous of disputing with you. Europe will decide whether such sentiments are the result of greatness or weakness of mind, of wisdom or of folly.

"But were we to admit from the inconstancy of fortune, and the vicissitudes of war, that the French army might reap in the heart of Great Britain discomfiture and disgrace; admit in your turn, that an army of veterans, every soldier of which has braved death in so many battles, and conducted by men whom Europe holds in some degree of estimation, may by its bravery or its evolutions, carry into the midst of you disgrace, confusion and discomfiture. What would be the advantage to France? Not that of surmounting present difficulties—she experiences none; not of repelling immediate danger; in the present contest there is no immediate danger for her; not that of fixing the safety and independence of the state on the basis of acknowledged strength, the result of its own tried energy, are as evident as that the sun shines; they require no trial to prove their existence.

"The consequence would be, that she would wrest from you that trident acquired by 50 years of success by the valor of your ancestors, and preserved by the duplicity of your Cabinet: to avenge that unfortunate country, Ireland, to restore it to the rank of nations, to shed on that land, moistened with blood and with tears, the light of happier and more tranquil days. It would be———

This speech will be read with attention by all Europe, which will be struck by one extraordinary expression in it. What! the ministers of Great Britain are silly enough to cause their masters to declare, on a solemn occasion, that on the fate of one battle depends the existence of that Colossus which crushes both worlds. If on the event of one battle the preservation of a single one of the newly conquered departments of France depended, we are well convinced that she would not have resisted your unjust pretensions, and that she would [redacted] secured Malta. Such conduct would have [redacted] consistent with the duties imposed on all [redacted] whether chiefs or ministers, whose determinations influence the fate of nations."

REMARK.

We have thought it our duty to give the public a faithful translation of these important papers, and we may say, with truth and exultation, that there is not a man in this country, nor even one among his majesty's deluded subjects in Ireland, who will not feel for the sentiments they express those mingled emotions of abhorrence, indignation and contempt, which they are solely calculated to inspire. We have inserted them for the purpose of giving to the country an additional proof, if that were wanting, of the vanity, insolence, perfidy and falsehood, which characterises the enemy with whom we have to contend; but as to the task of considering them separately and entering into any recitation of them, it would be an undertaking no less degrading than unnecessary.

From the Charleston Courier.

THE following is said to be a translation of a portion of Jewish History, that should have its place about the latter end of the 10th Chap. of the book of 2d Chronicles; but as it is not to be found in any of the manuscripts in the Vatican, nor in any of those that were in the hands of Walton or Kennicott, some deem it to be apocryphal. However, as it seems to have reference to some transactions in the Reign of Reholoam, and is curious in itself, we will give it to our readers as it is, without guarantying its authenticity.

1. Now when Reholoam was come up to Jerusalem, he called together the old men who had stood before David his father, and the young men who were brought up with himself, and they stood before him.

2. And he said unto them, What think ye—shall I continue the appointments of the army of my father David; namely, the Captain of the host, the six mighty men, and the thirty Captains who fought valiantly with my father David?

3. Am I not now in peace with all the nations round about; the Syrians, the Moabites, the Edomites, and the Egyptians; from the Great River to the River of Egypt? (For David had subdued the Philistines, and had occupied Gath and her towns, and governed the whole country on the coast of the Great Sea, from the River of Egypt unto Mount Carmel, on the borders of the Zydonians.)

4. Moreover, Am I a man of war like my father David? And seeing that we have lived in peace with all the nations since his death, think ye, ought I to tread in the footsteps of David my father, who was a man of war from his youth?

5. Will not these nations, seeing that I am not a man of war, make leagues of amity with me, like as the King of Tyre made with my father David, that every man may be under his own fig-tree and none may make them afraid?

6. And as for the fleet of ships that were built by this his son, who hath ruled over you since his death, have they not been built chiefly for his own glory; because the King of Tyre, who lives on the sea-side, and whose servants have great knowledge of the sea, would join with him to send them to Ophir and Tarshish, places a far off, which neither we nor our fathers had known?

7. Ought we not to sell these ships, and to keep the money for our own use, seeing that we mean to rule peaceably?

8. And some gave counsel after this manner, and some after the other manner.

9. Howbeit, Reholoam hearkened unto the counsel of the young men that were brought up with him, and forsook the counsel of the old men who had stood before David his father.

10. And he set aside the mighty men, with the captains of thousands and captains of hundreds that had fought with his father David; and over the remainder of the host he promoted a few of the young men who had been brought up with himself.

11. And he sold or laid up the greatest part of the fleet of ships that was built when the other son of David ruled in the land; and there was peace for three years.

12. Now it came to pass in the beginning of the fourth year, that one of the ships that had not been sold, fell into the hands of one of the Hittites, who inhabited the coast of the great sea, to the west of the land of Egypt; and they made captives of of the mariners, who were many in number, and threw them into dungeons, and fed them upon bread and water.

13. And the people of the land began to murmur against Reholoam because of the captivity of their brethren, for such a thing had not happened unto Israel since their deliverance into the hands of Pharoah.

14. And Reholoam again took counsel with the young men, and it seemed good in their eyes to levy a tax upon the people of the land, of one fortieth of their expenditures, therewith to build two small ships, and to send some money to the Hittites for the deliverance of their brethren who were in captivity; howbeit the people murmured.

15. And there came a young man, one of the sons of the prophets, and stood before Reholoam and the elders of the people, and said unto them,

16. Hear now, thou Reholoam, and all ye counsellors, the words of truth which in the name of this people I speak unto you this day.

17. Have ye not lulled this people into a false security, by not making them acquainted with the dangers that threatened them from the heathen all around? And have ye provided sufficient means of defence from dangers that might await them? Or have you calculated on any thing but uninterrupted peace and prosperity to this people.

18. Where is now the fleet of ships that was built by your predecessor, who followed the footsteps of your father David; that you send them not against the Hittites who have thus taken your brethren into bondage, and are using them cruelly?

19. Or, if ye have sold these ships by the advice of evil counsellors, where is the money, that ye might buy a like number of ships from the king of Tyre immediately, to enable you to compel the heathen to release your brethren from bondage and captivity?

20. It is well, O Rehoboam, to have to impose this tax of a fortieth upon the wants and the industry of thy own people, when thy own treasury should not be unprovided for such an occurrence? More especially since thou caused to be sold so many of the ships that were built by thy predecessor, to enrich thy treasury therewith?

21. But now since this distress is come upon thy people, do not thou delay to adopt immediately the means for their release from bondage; but hearken unto the words that I now speak before thee.

22. Gird up thy loins and appear like a man of might, and with what ships thou hast yet left, and with what thou hast in thy treasury procure more ships immediately, and send a larger fleet of ships into the great sea than hath ever been sent by this people heretofore; and be prepared to carry ruin and destruction among the Hittites, if they should refuse to release thy brethren from captivity.

23. Rememberest thou not what a former king of Tyre (who reigned some time before that king who made the league with thy father David) did unto the same nation, when a like occurrence happened to him as has now happened unto thy people?

22. Behold he sent a fleet of ships with captains of hundreds and captains of fifties, well provided, to carry war and desolation into the counrry, with a message to their king saying:

25. "Forasmuch as some of my good people "hath fallen into thy hands, and I am told that "thou art making my people slaves, yea, bondmen "unto thy people, a thing which had not befallen "my people heretofore, nor shall now,

26. "Now therefore, attend to what I say unto "thee; either release my people that you have in "captivity, and send them to my ships immedi-"ately, or I will burn your cities with fire, raze "their walls to the ground, and put you and your "people to the edge of the sword; and mine eye "shall not spare; my power is equal to my threats, "as I have to others, so shall I do to thee."

27. Behold the king of the Hittites was afraid, and he restored the captives of the king of Tyre; and begged to make a peace with the king of Tyre; neither hath that nation annoyed the inhabitants of Tyre unto this day.

28. Now therefore, go forth, be strong; behold the expenses of this preparation will not be heavy upon thy people, and thou mayest impress an opinion of thy strength among the other nations of the Hittites, that may make them afraid wantonly to provoke thee; or to demand tribute of thee, so that this preparation may be of future as well as present benefit to the people, whom the God of thy father hath appointed thee to protect.

29. Nevertheless, thou mayest instruct thy Captains, that if they see the lives of thy brethren endangered, by the desperation that the Hittites may be driven into by this invasion, that they may give money for their redemption at once; and the impression of the greatness of thy power, or thy resolution to act when thou thinkest it proper, may not be weakened in the minds of the heathen: but fear operates more powerfully upon them than a sense of justice.

30. Now it will be better for thy people that thou thus redeem thy brethren (even if fear fails immediately to operate upon the heathens for their release) than to go with a small force to beg their restoration for a price, because thy apparent weakness will not only authorise a greater demand, but encourage further insults to thy brethren; a thing which neither this people nor their forefathers ever could bear.

31. Howbeit, if thou wilt not hearken unto my words, but wilt follow the counsel of the young men who advised thee to sell thy ships, then know, that the government shall be rent from thee, and shall be given unto thy neighbour who is better than thou.

32. When Reholoam heard these words he was sore troubled, and he went into his house to call for some of the old servants of David his father, to take counsel respecting the words of the young man the son of the prophet.

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The manuscript ends here; neither can we know what Reholoam did upon this occasion.—Probably some more of the manuscript may be discovered hereafter to ascertain that fact.

FROM ENGLAND.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of great information, in London, to his correspondent in Boston, dated Feb. 22.

"Whilst war and destruction are threatening to overwhelm us, our little island enjoys numerous blessings.... Our winter has been unusually mild; and, excepting about three days in the commencement of January, the thermo-

theter has varied very little from 54 degrees, which, taking the whole average of the month, was rather warmer than the average of last June! The abundant crops of grain for the last two years have reduced the price of all the necessary eatables, and whilst food has lessened in price, the labor of the artizan has increased, so that the poor are comfortable, and the present appearance of the season promise a continuance of the benefits of the elements and of the soil.

The enemy of all national happiness, Bonaparte, is making every effort to invade this country, not by fighting, as in former times, but by stealth, with numerous armed boats and small vessels. The grand depot is at Boulogne; and a second in Holland: but it must appear contemptible in the difficulty of a single boat appearing from under their own land batteries; the moment they venture farther, they are taken, or blown to pieces by our small cutters. Of their invading boats there are at least 600 at Boulogne, capable of carrying 60,000 men; but these cannot come out of the harbor in one tide; they must occupy a vast space; and the adjacent seas are crowded by our frigates and ships of war, which would blow them to atoms. The French have no covering fleet, for every port is closely blockaded from Toulon to Havre and Calais. We have at least 500 ships in commission; we possess 500,000 armed men united in one ardent mind. We have a king, whom I well know, and have been much with, and believe him to be the best informed man, as well as the most beloved in Europe, for the protection of whom, and of our happy constitution, every man would, in the present state of patriotic enthusiasm, devote his life and fortune.

"Our debt is truly great; but what is the national debt but a super-abundance of wealth. We shall probably soon want a loan of 10 millions; but it is so small that every one is in despair lest he should not have a slice of it; whereas 40 millions could be raised in 40 hours, if required. If the national debt were paid off, where must the super-abundant wealth be vested? Neither agriculture nor manufactures could absorb it; and other nations must be requested to take it off our hands. Besides, by taxing it, *ad libitum*, as in the present income tax, those who possess the principal, really pay the tax. If paper be not the same wealth as the precious metals, it produces the same benefits; for if the paper were annihilated, the buildings, the agriculture, the manufactures it has formed and improved, remain. It is, therefore, more than a mere sign of wealth; it is substantial, or has produced substantialities."

PARIS, 9 Ventose, (29 Feb.)

CITIZENS,

The law which has been published condemns to death every individial who conceals George and the assassins (60) who accompany him.

They are still in Paris, where it is impossible for them to escape, the barriers and the roads being guarded with the greatest vigilance.

Let every person make known to the police such individuals as may be liable to suspicion, who reside with them or in the neighborhood.

Let those who have concealed them, or may conceal them, profit of the time which the law grants them for the purpose of averting its axe, and concur in immediately purging the capital of the monsters, paid by our eternal enemies for renewing the horrors which they had before attempted to consummate by means of the infernal machine on the 3d Nivose.

Under these circumstances, the denunciations will be truly acts of public justice.

Masters of furnished houses are ordered to examine every individual they have lodged with them, and to see they have complied with the regulations of police, and that there is nothing suspicious about them.

The drivers of hackney coaches are informed those persons make use of their carriages.

I have promised a reward to those who shall assist the police in seizing them; but the sweetest reward to a Frenchman, is the satisfaction of having done a good action to his country.

The counsellor of state and prefect of police.

(Signed) DUBOIS.

March 2.

The last sitting of the tribunate has apprized the public of the manner in which the president and secretaries of that body have presented to the first consul the prayer for the immediate promulgation of the law against the receivers of conspirators, as also of the reception given them by the chief magistrate. Immediately after the sitting of the 9th of this month, the said deputation went to the Thuilleries. Having been introduced to the first consul, it presented to him the decree just passed by its constituents.

Citizen Duvidal, as president, added to it this address: "Citizen First Consul—The tribunate and the legislative body have adopted measures to cut asunder the last threads of the conspiracy. These measures will be vain if they are not prompt. Love of country has dictated to the tribunate the prayer just presented, that they may be executed immediately. All are concerned, since your are interested; it is the repose, the glory, the existence of the republic which must be saved, by saving its chiefs from the attempts of crime. The French people have confided their destinies to you; you owe to them, and we demand of you, that you take every means to preserve *that* which fixes their wishes, their affections, and their hopes."

The First Consul replied—"That he would take the prayer of the tribunate into serious and prompt consideration." It is known that the promulgation of the important law of that day followed immediately. Shortly after, in the evening, this law was solemnly published and afterwards put up in all quarters of Paris, according to the orders and arrangements of the prefect of police. The ordinance of this prefect relative thereto, as well as the proclamation made by him at the same time, are well known to the reader. One may figure to himself the commotion of this day in the city, filled with the noise of the arrest of Gen. Pichegru, and also with that of the new law and of the extraordinary measure of surrounding the capital with private centinels and officers of police.

We have not yet learnt here, that all the menaces and precautions united to other means of the police, have caused the delivery of Georges, or of others of his band, into the hands of justice. To attain this end more certainly, with regard to the first, the chief judge has caused a description of him to be published. This person, become so conspicuous in the history of conspiracies, is pointed out by the name of Georges Cadoual, alias Larivo, alias Masson. He is said to be 30 years old.

In the mean time addresses of congratulation on the miscarriage of the conspiracy, continue to arrive to the first consul from all parts of France, and from all the authorities. Above all are distinguished, in the clouds of addresses daily encreasing, an infinite number from the military. From among these we shall quote that of gen. Angereau, now clothed with the command in chief of the camp of Brest. It is of the following tenor:

"The general in chief Angereau, to the first consul Bonaparte—At head quarters under Brest, the 8th Ventose, year 12—(26 Feb.)

"Citizen First Consul,

"The cries of alarm, sounded on the borders of the Seine, have echoed to the extremest point of Finisterre.—Warriors, whom no danger could move, have trembled with fear, at the thought of the perils which have menaced our existence. Neither the vigilance of the magistrates, nor public description of the traitors, nor the bonds with which justice has bound their parricidal hands, would have removed their fears, had they not confided in the genius, who presides over your destiny, who watched you in the midst of combat, and who has commanded even the waves, to respect your life.

"You will live, citizen consul, for the glory of France and the happiness of the world. You will live to avenge on England herself the opprobrium with which she is covered by the unheard of crimes of a perfidious government; you will live, for so wills the destinies.

"Such are the wishes and the thoughts of the soldiers with whose command you have entrusted me, and whose organ I have the honor to be, on an occasion, on which above all their devotion to you has shone with a lustre, capable of making the endless contrivers of so many mischievous plots to tremble.

"Health and respect.

(Signed) "ANGEREAU."

The criminal proceedings, on account of the conspiracy, appear about to commence. The debates, which will decide the lot of such men as Moreau and Pichegru, will be particularly interesting. The form of them is determined. This is the object of the senatus consulte, proposed the 6th of this month by government to the senate at an extraordinary sitting, and passed in consequence the 8th of this month, by that body. This important act was inserted in the bulletin of the laws and is thus published officially. There are but three articles, in which there is reference had to the law of 23 Floreal, year 10. The texr of these articles follows—

Art. I. The functions of the jury shall be suspended during the course of the year 12, and the year 13, in all the departments of the republic, for the trial of the crimes of treason, attempts against the person of the first consul, and against the interior and exterior safety of the republic.

II. To this end the criminal tribunal shall be organized agreeably to the arrangement of the law of 23 Floreal, year 10, without prejudice of the power of abrogation.

III. The senatus consulte, shall be transmitted, by a message, to the government of the republic.

The Journal de Paris, which, first of the Journals of this capital, has announced the senatus consulte, has added to the publication these remarkable reflections:

"There is room for the opinion, that the pre-existing tribunal, composed of irremovable judges, independent and habituated to impartiality, is a surer guarantee of justice in decisions, in a time of revolution, than a body of jurors, naturally disposed to judge on political crimes, according to the spirit of the party, to which they may have been attached, and who will be opened before hand, by their society, as things and persons. And the danger of seeing jurors, after having borne the spirit of party into their judgments, transport it, more ardent and dangerous into society."

NEW-YORK, April 27.

Capt. Pernie, from Halifax, has favoured the editors with papers to the 17th inst. They afford a small addition to our marine head, and an article or two from London one day later than heretofore received. A London paper of the 16 inst. states, that His Majesty was so far recovered, that he was enabled to receive visits and walk in the gardens. The editor of the Halifax paper observes "our advices does not appear marked with any very important occurrence:—The conspiracy in France is still a theme on which the public papers dilate copiously. Many general officers are said to be implicated—Pichegru is taken—and the fate of Moreau yet trembles undetermined on the lips of Bonaparte; who has the impudence to pretend great distress for the unhappy situation of his former friend; in which, to keep up the mockery, Madame B. largely participates."

ABOUT THE BANK.

HUZZA!!! HUZZA!!! HUZZA!!!

On Monday last, the subscription for establishing the Bank of Virginia, was opened at the Capitol in the court room, precisely at ten o'clock. An immense crowd of people appeared, all anxious to get shares; and among the most anxious, were several of those persons, who had heretofore been among the most bitter opponents. It seems, therefore, that all the objections which had heretofore appeared insurmountable, had subsided; for it cannot be supposed, that any men of fortune and respectability, would have given strength and credit to an institution, which they did not entirely approve. It would be improper to accuse them of such an humble condescension; it would be equally improper to say, that heretofore they were not candid. The only honorable conclusion is, that they have been, not only completely converted from their errors—but their conviction is so strong, that they have fallen upon this open and manly conduct, to give the most substantial proofs, not only of having abandoned their former—but of having entered, head, heart and hand, into the new opinion.

So great is the solicitude to obtain shares, that agents are employed in every direction to obtain the use of names for subscriptions, at one and two each—so that the established and firm friends of the bank, who deposited their money with the treasurer some time ago, will probably be shut out by the zeal, industry and stratagems of the new converts, by taking advantage of that part of the law which declares, that the higher numbers shall be reduced to a level with the lowest, so that two men who subscribe for one share each, will get them before any one man can get two shares, though he should subscribe for thirty.

The contrivences which are used, and the rivalship of some of the new converts, is so great, that no calculation can be formed of the rate at which the subscriptions will be finally scaled. The books will remain open until Thursday the 17th of this month, before which time, if the zeal continues, no name will be entitled to more than a single share.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Spring Goods,

WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

Run away

FROM the subscriber, living in Amherst county, near Loving's Gap, a Negro man, by the name of TANDY, about 30 years of age, of middle size, and black complexion.—He took with him a variety of wearing apparel, amongst which, was a black broad cloth coat, a black silk waistcoat and buff cassimere breeches. I expect he will endeavor to pass as a free man; for four years ago he ran away and stole the papers of Burwell Jackson, a free Mulatto man, by trade a blacksmith, and endeavored to pass under them, which papers, I believe he still has.—Whoever will deliver the said fellow to me, shall receive FORTY DOLLARS—or if secured in any jail so that I get him again, TWENTY DOLLARS.

April 27, 1804. 4w JAMES WRIGHT.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of a BOND, given by me, with James Vaughan security, to Robert H. Saunders and Daniel Wade, executors of Major Powers, deceased, for one hundred and ninety two pounds, bearing date the 14th day of January, 1804, and made payable the 5th day of January, 1805; which said Bond was assigned by the said ex'ors. to George Perkins, a legatee of Maj. Powers, dec. as I consider that I have fully paid on the said Perkins by a decree of the high court of chancery, as the said Perkins was to pay me one hundred and fifty six pounds one shilling one penny farthing, with interest, and two other Bonds amounting to forty two pounds twelve shillings, given to the said Perkins, which he was to have given credit on the Bond aforesaid, with the express promise he would settle the £156 1 1 1-4 with me.

ANDERSON PEERS.

April 29, 1804.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Just Received,

And will positively be sold, without reserve, for cash, at public auction, on Monday the 14th inst. at 11 o'clock, by the subscribers at their Vendue Office,

VELVETS, Bandannas and Canton Handkerchiefs; Checks; Fustians; Satin and Hair Ribbon; Cotton Hose; Marseilles; Sewing Silks; Nun's and colored Threads; Dimities; Nankeens; Dowlas and Hessians; a large assortment Calicoes; Cambric, tambour'd, lappet, book and jaconet Muslins; Italian and colored Cambrics; a large assortment Straw Bonnets; Garden Fans; Velvet Ribbons; Ladies' extra long Silk Gloves; Ladies' white and colored Silk Hose; Madras and Romall Handkerchiefs; 6-4 and 4-4 glazed and unglazed Cambrics; India and mull-mull muslins; Manroodos, Gurrahs, and fine Humhums; Paper Hangings and Borderings; Boots and Shoes; Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Irish Linens and Rolls, fine and coarse; Flatts; a large assortment Pocket Books; Jewellery, and best Spanish Segars in boxes; Raisins, in boxes and casks; Window glass, by the box, and a vrriety of other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

—*ALSO*—

On a credit of sixty days, for approved indorsed Notes, Antigua Rum, by the hhd; Windward Island do; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Holland Gin, in pipes; French Brandy, in pipes; Imperial Tea, by the chest; brown Sugar, in hhds. and barrels; green Coffee, in barrels, bags and tierces; Bar Iron, by the ton; Molasses, by the hhd; Loaf Sugar, by do; &c. &c. &c.

Proffer & Moncure, v. m.

Richmond, May 7th, 1804.

I INTEND shortly to leave this state.

GEO: GAIRDNER.

May 7th, 1804. (3t.)

DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond, Supervisor's Office, April 20, 1804.

Notice is hereby given, that the transcripts required to be obtained by the subjoined act of Congress, are already in this office, open to the the inspection of all concerned; and will remain so in whatever hands the office shall be transferred to. This occasion is embraced to remind those whose lands may have been liable to be sold for non-payment of the direct tax, that the sales in this state, were carried into effect, generally, within the month of December, 1802—consequently the time of redemption will expire within December next.

E. CARRINGTON,

Supervisor of the district of Virginia.

AN ACT,

Further to amend the act entituled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the collectors of the direct tax, under whose direction, or by whom any tract of land may have been sold for non payment of such tax, and where the time limited by law for the redemption of such land shall not have expired before the passing of this act, to transmit within three months after the passing of this act, correct transcripts of the lists of all the tracts of land or lots, which have been sold either in whole or in part, for non-payment of the said tax before the passing of this act, to the supervisor or to the officers to whom the duties of supervisor may have been transferred, or in case there be no such person, to the marshal of the district within which such lands may lie; and the said collectors shall likewise transmit to the same officer, within three months after the completion of any sale made subsequent to the passing of this act, similar transcripts of the lists of all the tracts of lands or lots which shall, after the passing of this act, be sold either in whole or in part, for non payment of the said tax, which several transcripts shall, in every case, specify the tract or lot sold, in whole or in part, the quantity of land which has been sold—the time when sold—the amount of tax, charges and costs for which it was sold, and the amount paid by, and the name of the purchaser; and shall also designate all those tracts or lots which shall have been redeemed by the original proprietors, or for their benefit, in conformity with the provisions for that purpose heretofore enacted; and it shall also be the duty of the said collectors to pay over, within the time aforesaid, to the officer, to whom the above mentioned transcripts may have been transmitted, the amount of all the monies paid to them by or for the benefit of any original proprietor of lands or lots sold for non payment of the tax, and subsequent to such sale redeemed in conformity with law, by or for such proprietor, which shall not at the time of transmitting the said transcripts, have been repaid by such collector to the purchaser of such lands or lots: And any collector failing to comply with the provisions of this section, or with any of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That if any collector shall fail to transmit the transcripts required by the first section of this act within the time aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, of the district within which the collection district of such collector may be, to prepare within six months after the passing of this act, from the lists of such other documents as may be in his possession, a similar transcript of the list of lands which such collector had by virtue of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," been authorised to sell for non payment of the said tax; which list shall likewise specify in every case, the tract or lot described in the original assessment, and the amount of tax, charges and costs for which it was liable to be sold, and any supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, failing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, as the case may be, to exhibit the before mentioned transcripts, whether transmitted by the collector, or prepared by themselves; and also, to keep open the original assessment lists, and whenever required within the time limited by law for the redemption of lands or lots thus sold, to any person wishing to ascertain whether any tract of land, or lot, has been sold for non-payment of the tax, to receive, within the same period, from any person tendering the same, the amount of the tax, charges and costs for which any such tract of land or lot, has been sold, with the interest which shall have accrued on the same as fixed by law, and execute a receipt for the same; which payment, by whomsoever made made, shall always be considered to be made for the benefit of the original proprietor: and to pay over, at any time, with the same period, when applied for, the monies and interest received from, or for any original proprietors, who shall have availed themselves of the right of redeeming their lands, agreeably to law, to the person who may have purchased the tract of land or lot, so redeemed, when the same was sold for non-payment of the tax, or to the representative of such person.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said supervisor, person acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, to file, at the end of two years after the completion of the sales of lands sold within their district, for non-payment of the direct tax, with the clerk of the district court within whose district such lands may lie, correct transcripts, similar to those prescribed by the first section of this act, of the lands or lots sold in whole or in part, for non-payment of the direct tax, and which shall not have been redeemed by, or for, the original proprietor within the said two years; and also to pay into the clerk's office of said court, for the use of the purchaser, or his representatives, any monies remaining in their hands which shall have been paid by such original proprietors, as shall have availed themselves of the right of redemption: And it shall also be the duty of the said supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshal, as the case may be, when any collectors shall have failed to transmit to them, or any of them, the transcripts of the lists of lands sold for non-payment of the tax, as required by the first section of this act, to file with the clerk of the said district court the receipts given by such collector, either for the purchase money of lands or lots, thus sold, to the purchasers or for the redemption of the same, to original proprietors, which shall have been delivered by the purchasers, or original proprietors, as the case may be, of lands, or lots, thus sold, to the said supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, in the manner, and within the time prescribed by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the several marshals for the time being, of the said district courts, shall alone have the authority in all cases where the time limited by law, for the redemption of land sold, shall not have expired before the passing of this act, and are hereby authorised, and required, to execute deeds for so much of the said land and lots as shall have been sold to satisfy the amount of the direct tax, charges and costs due thereon, and which shall not have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor, within the time limited by law to the purchasers of such lands or lots, or their legal representatives: Provided however, and it is farther enacted, That no such deed shall be executed, except for lands or lots contained in the transcripts filed with the clerk of the proper district court, in conformity with the preceding section, or unless the purchaser of any tract of land or lot, sold for non-payment of the tax, shall have filed within three months after the passing of this act, or within three months after such sale, with the supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, a receipt from the collector for the purchase money, dated within thirty days subsequent to such sale, and specifying distinctly the original description of the land assessed and the quantity sold: And provided also, That no such deed shall in any case, be executed for any land purchased by or for a collector of the direct tax, and not contained in the transcript files with the clerk of the district court; nor for any land, although not returned as redeemed by the collector, which shall appear by a certificate, or a receipt of the said collector filed with the supervisor, or officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, before the completion of two years after the sale of such land, and filed by such officer with the clerk of the court, in conformity with the preceding section, to have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor by payment of the tax, charges, costs and interest to the said collector previous to the time limited by the first section of this act, for the transmission of transcripts by the collectors of the direct tax.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That where any lot or tract of land shall have been sold before the passing of this act, for non-payment of the direct tax, and for a larger sum than the amount of such tax, with the legal charges and costs, the collector of the said tax shall be accountable to the purchaser for the excess of money paid by such purchaser beyond the amount of such tax, charges and costs: And deeds shall be executed in favor of such purchasers, only for so much of the land as shall bear the same ratio to the whole quantity of land sold, as the amount of the tax, charges and costs bear to the sum for which the land was sold: And whenever a deed shall be executed for a part only of any tract of land, not described previous to the sale, such part shall be laid off at the expence of the purchaser, under the direction of the district court, and in conformity with the instructions given to the collector, by the supervisor, or officer acting as supervisor, respecting the sales of lands, sold for non-payment of the direct tax: Provided, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any collector of the said tax, to sell more of any lot or tract of land, than will pay the amount of such tax, with the legal charge and costs.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That for the services prescribed by this act, the following fees shall be allowed and paid by the party respectively, that is to say:

To every supervisor for examining the transcripts of land sold, twenty-five cents; for receiving payment of the tax, charges and costs for which any tract of land, or lot, may have been sold in whole, or in part, fifty cents; and for filing a certificate or receipt of the collector or deposited by the purchaser, or original proprietor, six cents:

To the marshal of the court, one dollar for preparing and executing a deed.

NATH'L. MACON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

March 3d, 1804.

APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 8th of April, 1804, two Negroes, viz—PHILL and CHLOE his wife. Phill is between 30 and 40 years of age, 5 feet and a half high, of a thin visage, and moderately spare, has thick and pouting lips, looks sullen or angerly, has rather a hoarse and lazy kind of voice or speech, has a scar on his upper lip, and his left arm has been broke. He is of a black complexion, understands ditching, but works slow in consequence of his arm having been broke. Chloe is a large well made woman, and of a brighter complexion, about the same age of Phill, has no mark that I recollect. These two Negroes were purchased from the estate of Col. John Gordon, dec. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver them to me at Lancaster court-house, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again, or 20 dollars for either.

Leroy Nutt.

April 20, 1804, 1*outf.*

A CARD.

THE rational amusement, and the utility derivable from well conducted Magazines, will hardly be controverted. Accordingly there are few countries in which they are not numerous and well received.—And yet the subscriber thinks he is correct when he says, that NOT ONE is published in the respectable and scientific state of Virginia.

He designs to publish a MAGAZINE, principally, if not altogether, of a Literary complexion, provided he obtains adequate support from his Fellow Citizens; in which case, he flatters himself, that his exertions will prove fully satisfactory to his patrons and somewhat advantageous to himself. The prospectus of the work will, in a short time be published.

JOHN DIXON.

Richmond, May 3d, 1804.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general, satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 15th October, 1804.

The business heretofore carried on

under the firm of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. in this place, will from the first of April next be conducted under that of POLLOK, TREDWAY & Co.

Manchester, March 28, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

4439 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

IT is proposed to be run for on Friday the 11th day of May next, being the 4th day of the Broad Rock Races, an elegant GELDING, price 300 dollars. free for any saddle nag, running mile heats with catches on each, entrance agreeable to the number of horses to start; 6 subscribers or no race. Subscription to close the evening of the second days race.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

THE Subscriber will receive until the 14th day of next month, at the public manufactory of arms,

PROPOSALS

for furnishing the commonwealth of Virginia, for the Cavalry thereof, Six Hundred pair of HOLSTERS, and Six Hundred SWORD BELTS.

He will also receive, until the above date, Proposals for erecting a HOUSE in the city of Richmond, for the preservation of public Ordnance.

JOHN CLAKE.

March 20th, 1804. 114May

TO BE SOLD

For Ready Money,

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, from David Ross, Esq. in order to raise the sum of 3974 dolls. 59 cents, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 12th of September, 1803, till payment—it being the balance due on the three first instalments of a debt due from the said David Ross to the trustees of James Dunlop, deceased, under a decree of the high court of chancery, and secured by deed of trust; the following LANDS, LOTS & TENEMENTS, or such part of them as may be necessary to raise the sum aforesaid, with the charges and expences of sale, an estate or plantation in Goochland, called COLES, containing by estimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the same more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd creek, and purchased by the said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of William Cole, and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardson, according to its known boundaries as held by the said Ross. Also, an estate or plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT—containing by estimation, twelve hundred acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joseph Haden. Also the following lots in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit: Lot, No. 63, on which the ware-house is built—lot, No. 73, on which is a store now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes—and lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Strother.

The sale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the 19th day of May next—and the lands and tenements aforesaid, will be set up in that order which shall appear best to suit the purchasers, and most beneficial to the parties interested.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby, } *Trustees.*
Geo. Greenhow,

Richmond, 17th April, 1804.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
Addito Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
Addito Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Bonnals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	of 500	——	3,000
10	do.	of 200	——	2,000
20	do.	of 100	——	2,000
100	do.	of 50	——	5,000
250	do.	of 30	——	7,500
420	do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the invery tended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

Valuable Lands for Sale,

In King and Queen county,

CONTAINING about two thousand acres, lying on Poropotank creek; and within two or three miles of York river. This land is well timbered and adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, &c. Any person desirous of purchasing the whole or any part of the said tract, may know the terms by applying to Major James Baytop, or to the subscriber living in Gloucester county.

John Beverly Whiting.

April 17, 1804. 5tp

Advertisement.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 20th May next, at James Hazelgrove's tavern in the county of Hanover,

Two likely Negro Men,

on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security. The said Negroes are to be sold in compliance with a decree of Hanover court, bearing date the 22d day of February, 1804. Woodfin, &c. against John A. Richardson, executor of John Richardson, dec.—by

The Commissioners.

April 24th, 1804.

NOTICE,

To the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

WHEREAS, under the present act of incorporation of this company, the Directors do not conceive themselves at liberty to extend their insurances to Houses, Goods and Household Furniture, against FIRE, and believing it would be greatly to the benefit of the Company to make such insurances; The President and Directors of the said Marine Insurance Company have therefore determined to call a meeting of the said Stockholders, to be held on the second Tuesday in June next, at the Court-House in Alexandria, to consider of a proposition then to be laid before them, of petitioning Congress at their next meeting, to engraft an additional clause on their present charter, authorising them to insure houses, household furniture and goods, wares and merchandize against Fire.

By Order of the President and Directors.

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Insurance Office, April 24, 1804.

Form of a Power to Vote by Proxy.

I, ———, do hereby empower ——— ———, for me and in my name, to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, to be held in Alexandria aforesaid, on the second Tuesday in June next, and for me, and in my name, to agree or disagree to the proposition of extending Insurance to houses, household furniture, and goods, wares, and merchandize, as shall appear most advisable.

To be be subscribed by two witnesses.

April 24. ept2J.

For Sale,

At William Prichard's and Samuel Pleasants's BOOK-STORES,

A FEW Pamphlets concerning the laws against Gaming and Gamesters.

April 27.

William M'Cay,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and General assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

*** CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. ep8w.

The Public

ARE hereby informed, that the subscriber is prepared with an excellent SEINE, which will be employed the whole of this season, at the well known Shad and Herring Fishery at Varina, twelve miles below Richmond. The road that leads to this Fishery is plainer and better, than the road leading to any other Fishery on James river below this city. His prices for fish will be as follow; thirty-three shillings and four pence per hundred for Shad, or six pence a piece for a smaller quantity. For Herrings, twenty shillings per thousand. He will keep a regular supply of salt and barrels for the accommodation of those that may be disposed to purchase fish by the quantity.

Moses Bates.

Henrico, March 20th, 1804. tf.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to the subscriber by Philip Taliaferro, dec. of the county of Gloucester, for the payment of certain debts therein specified, will be sold on Friday the 25th day of May next, for ready money, on the premises, an undivided three fourths of

A Tract of Land,

called Etrix Banks, the whole of which tract is four hundred acres, lying on York-River, in the county of Gloucester beautifully situated, subject to the claim of Mrs. E. Taliaferro.

WM. JONES, Trustee.

April 20, 1804.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Mr. Andrew Scott's of Chesterfield, about the first of November last, JIM, a Negro man I purchased of one of the legatees of the late Andrew Scott. Jim is a small fellow, of a yellow complexion, about thirty years of age, is well known in the neighbourhood of Messrs. James and Andrew Scott, where he was raised, and where he is frequently seen; has a wife in the same neighborhood, the property of Mrs. Winfrey. The above reward will be paid, by captain William Austin of Richmond, on the delivery of said slave in the Richmond jail, accompanied with Mr. James Scott's certificate, certifying the said slave to be the same I purchased of Mr. Thomas Scruggs.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Liberty, 8th *April*, 1804.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 2442 Acres of Land, lying on Roanoke River, in the county of Mecklenburg, and generally known by the name of the Occoneechee.

The uncommon fertility of this Tract of Land, and its advantageous situation, by which it is convenient to the improving navigation of the River, together with the liberal credit, on which it is to be sold, must make it a very important object to those who are inclined to purchase Lands. The quantity of low-grounds in the Occoneechee Island, which is separated from the main-land by a small and narrow stream, is 364 Acres, and on the main-land adjoining, about 150 Acres, all of which is of excellent quality. By far the greater part of the remainder of the tract is very rich, being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat &c. A large proportion is in woods, and heavily timbered. The whole tract is at present divided into three tenements, leased to several tenants, whose leases will expire in three years from the first day of January next. The tenements are in a tolerably good state of improvement, and the rent amounts to 114l. per annum. The subscriber will sell the whole together, or either of those tenements separately, as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale are one sixth part of the money to be paid on the first day of January next, and the balance in five equal annual payments, bonds and good security being given, and the punctuality of payment ensured by deeds of trust on the land. On the Occoneechee Island, and at the end of Baker's Island, opposite to it, are two fisheries, belonging to the subscriber, and to be sold with the land, which have been accounted the best on the River, and with the labour of a few hands a short time, might now be made valuable. A farther description of this land and its improvements is supposed to be unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will naturally chuse to view it, and judge for themselves.

If the whole tract, or any of the tenements should not be disposed of by private contract before the 17th day of September next, it will be sold on that day, being the 3d Monday in the month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the store of Wm. Birchett, & Co. adjacent to the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the terms above mentioned. An accurate plot of the land will be shewn, and unquestionable titles made to the purchasers by

WM. MUNFORD

Richland, Mecklenburg County, April 11th, 1804. tf.

TO BE LET,

On building leases, three beautiful, airy and elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these sites would be truly desirable, as they are contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 23, 1804.

☞ An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.

Blank Bonds

For sale at this office.

Sales at Auction,

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

WILL be sold by the subscribers, on Tuesday the 15th instant, (positively without reserve) for notes with approved security, at ninety days, the following Articles:

14 *hhds. brown Sugar.*
5 *Barrels,* } *Pimento.*
5 *Bags,* }
4 *Cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen.*
1 *ditto Pullicat Handkerchiefs.*
4 *Bales India Cottons.*
2 *ditto British Oznaburgs.*
5 *Cases gentlemen's best London Hats.*
1 *ditto ladies' Straw Bonnets.*
5 *pieces French Cambrick.*
40 *doz. Kid Gloves.*
2 *Cases Writing and Printing Paper.*
20 *Boxes China.*

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. v. M.

Richmond, May 1, 1804. tds.

The Subscriber,

Intending to leave this state for a short time, and having on hand a valuable stock of

CONSIGNED GOODS,

WHICH he is directed to close sales of,—the same will be sold at public auction, at his store on the Main-street, by Prosser and Moncure, on Wednesday the 9th May, ensuing, at 11 o'clock, on a credit of four months for all sums above twenty dollars, for approved indorsed notes, viz:

23 *hhds. brown Sugar, of superior quality.*
6 — *green Coffee.*
2 *Tons German Steel.*
400 *Pieces India Cotton.*
27 — *best Ticklenburg.*
25 *doz. ½lb. and 1lb. Bottles Snuff.*
3 *Boxes Castile Soap.*
7 *Pieces Sheeting.*
600 *Demijohns.*
25 *Pieces Linen Checks.*
10 — *Flanders Sail Duck.*
17 *Setts Damask Table Cloths and Napkins.*
Bandannos, Nankeens, Lustrings, Sewing Silks &c. &c.

Samuel Myers.

Richmond, April 30, 1804. tds.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY BOY about ten years old, and two WOMEN with their children; one of whom has two, and the other three. Enquire of

The PRINTER.

Richmond, April 30, 1804.

Ladies' Fashionable Wigs and Frizzetts,

MADE in the latest London and Paris fashions, in an elegant and superb style, by Mrs. McKinnon, from London.

Ladies in the country will be accommodated by writing their fancy, for any particular fashion or pattern, having always the latest fashions from Europe, by directing to her shop next door to the Swan Tavern, and opposite the store of Mr. McKim. Ladies who apply soon may be accommodated, as Mrs. McKinnon proposes but a short stay.

April 27th, 1804. 1m.

The celebrated English Horse

STIRLING,

HAS been advertised several years as a stallion, and his pedigree and performance have been fully stated: Suffice it now to say, that he is among the handsomest and best bred horses in America, and that he won eleven races out of twelve, against the best horses of the day; even the famous horse Hamiltonian paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas. STIRLING's stock are generally large and handsome, with fine action, and likely to make capital racers.

STIRLING will stand the ensuing season at my stable in the county of Greensville, ten miles from Belfield, and will cover mares at Three Guineas and a half the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and 7 Guineas the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas. Mares insured (if required) at Ten Guineas, but if parted with the insurance money forfeited, with one dollar to the Groom in every instance. Good pasturage, and servants who bring 4 mares, boarded gratis; others at 1056 per week. Grain furnished at the market price, for which the money must be sent. The greatest attention paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be discharged as above mentioned) must accompany the mares. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following.

Nathaniel Rives.

February 15th, 1804. 12awtf.

P. S. All mares producing a certificate of their having won a purse or sweepstake of 200 dollars value, four mile heats, or bred the winner of one, shall be covered gratis. N. R.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and sire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hospitality, &c. will stand the ensuing season at Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following. Extensive pasturage, of superior quality, will be furnished GRATIS, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. The money will be expected for the season of such Mares, as are pastured, before they are removed, and notes sent with those that are not to be left with the horse, payable the first of August next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward Courthouse, and 35 from Cartersville. Mares fed, if required.